

## THE DAILY NEWS.

BIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,  
PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE No. 149 EAST BAY.

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PATENT INVENTIONS IN ADVANCE. No paper sent unless the cash accompanies the order, or for a longer time than paid for.  
THE DAILY NEWS will be served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week.  
ADVERTISEMENTS—First insertion, 15 cents a line; subsequent insertions, 10 cents a line. Business Notices, 20 cents a line. Marriage and Funeral Notices, One Dollar each.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

—Gold at New York yesterday was quoted at 32 1/2.  
—The New York cotton market closed easier. Sales 2000 bales at 23 1/2 cents.  
—At Liverpool yesterday cotton was quoted at 12 1/2 for upland and 13 1/2 for Orleans, with sales of 10,000 bales.

—Pensacola is said to contain an enormous amount of lumber, awaiting shipment North.  
—It is said that fifty thousand people will move from Manhattan Island to the suburban towns on the 1st May. Cause—high rents.

—Two British war ships, the Royal Alfred and the Niobe, are expected soon at New York. The former is commanded by Admiral Sir G. Rodney Mundy.

—Colonel Wm. L. Mann, proprietor of the Mobile Daily Register, married his ward, Miss Belle Jones, of Alabama, last Friday, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

—A married couple in Kentucky, both of whom are deaf mutes, have an infant child that can hear, and which, it is thought, will be able to articulate perfectly in due time.

—The New York Express says: "Plain black silk suits, with little, italy, trimmings, constitute the spring walking costume of many of our most fashionable young ladies."

—A. J. Walt, once one of the wealthiest merchants of Memphis, became insane the other day, and a friend's head open with a hatchet, chopped the arm of another almost off, and finally, exclaiming "Vain world, good-bye!" threw himself from the window on the pavement, breaking his neck.

—Three gentlemen of Chicago—such is the report—have clubbed together and ordered three copies of Longfellow's "Dante" to be issued for them upon large paper, to be illustrated with Doré's and Flaxman's designs and many of the rare Dante prints. Only three copies will be printed, and the cost will be \$1000 per copy.

—A Japanese correspondent says the Grecian bend has been in fashion in Japan for four centuries. The spiral curve had its origin in the custom which the Japanese ladies have of carrying their babies on their back, and the panner had its origin in the broad silk girdle which is swathed several times around the waist and fastened in a large bunch behind.

—A party of men were surveying for a railroad in New Jersey, and of course they were entitled to the best there was along the line. At one house they stopped at the proprietor was a little tardy in producing the cider. It came at last, and was tasted by one of the party with great deliberation. "How much dider you make this year?" he asked. "Fifteen barrels," was the answer. Another sp. "Well, if you had had another apple you might have made a barrel."

—The celebrated McCord case, in the United States Supreme Court, has been decided. Chief Justice Chase delivering the opinion, dismissing the case "for want of jurisdiction." McCord, it will be remembered, was the Viceburg (Mississippi) editor arrested by General Ord, tried by military commission, and imprisoned in 1867 for printing "seditious articles" in the Viceburg Times. On the trial by military commission the accused refused to plead, and a plea of not guilty was entered for him. The United States Circuit Court in Mississippi granted a writ of habeas corpus. The court held that the question presented involved the constitutionality of the act of Congress, (the Reconstruction act,) in virtue of which General Ord placed McCord under arrest, and he decided that act to be constitutional, thus deciding that the prisoner was subject to arrest and to trial before a military commission. He was therefore remanded, and the case came into the United States Supreme Court on an appeal from this decision.

—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, writing yesterday, says: "While the political carnival is in progress in Washington, and Executive favors are being scattered broadcast among 'free American citizens,' a courier arrives from the far-off region of Texas with official reports for the War Department. At the little town of Jefferson, on the head of Lake Caddo, are now fifteen hundred United States soldiers, occupied in guarding thirty of the most respectable citizens of the town, who were arrested more than four months since, and who have never been allowed a trial or hearing of any kind. No one of them has ever been informed of the cause of their arrest. The courier announces to the War Department that the soldiers have constructed a stockade surrounded with a ditch fifteen feet wide and twelve feet deep, and within the stockade erected a frame shed in which the prisoners are kept. A guard is constantly on duty within the stockade and another outside of the stockade. No one, not even counsel, is allowed to speak to one of these prisoners, except in the hearing of a file of soldiers. Even their wives and daughters are forbidden any intercourse whatever, except in particular cases, where a lady is occasionally allowed to talk to her husband, who is brought out under a guard of eight men to the entrance of the stockade, but all such interviews are limited to fifteen minutes. These prisoners have made appeal after appeal for a trial, but all in vain. The War Department receives and enters upon its files these reports of 'Free American Citizens' imprisoned, but says—'General Keynolds must attend to their trial or release; it is no business of the War Department.'"

—The terrible Blackstone tragedy in Philadelphia has been followed by one somewhat similar but more sickening in its details. At Oakdale Township, Minn., on the morning of the 7th instant, Mr. James B. Gray was discovered sitting on the steps of his granary, with a rope in his hand, alternately screaming and whistling. An alarm was given, and Mr. Gray's father hastened to the house and pushed open the door. His four little prattling grandchildren lay upon the floor side by side covered with a quilt, with their throats cut from ear to ear, and their faces gashed and cut in a horrible manner. Turning from the sickening sight, he staggered back to meet the gaze of his maniac son, who was advancing towards him with a rope in his hand. Closing with him at once, the agonized father would have added another to the ghastly list of victims but for timely arrival of assistance. In answer to inquiries regarding his wife, he said, "I killed them all with the axe, and they are gone to heaven. O, bang mei bang mei!" He finally told

them his wife was in the granary. There the body of Mrs. Gray was found, with her feet to the door, and her face in a puddle of blood, with her left arm extended. The only clothing she had on was a coarse cotton night-dress, a short rough coat belonging to her husband, which she had evidently put on to protect her from the cold morning air while she accompanied her husband to the barnyard, and a pair of coarse shoes, which in her haste she had left untied. Mr. Gray was taken to prison. He says: "I thought I was coming to poverty—that I was sick and would die soon, and that my family would be left destitute, and I thought it would be better to send them to heaven at once. I at once took the grubbing hoe and struck my wife on the head with it. This did not kill her, and she screamed terribly. I then stabbed her seven times, and she was dead. I took her up and carried her to the gran-house, and laid her down on the floor. Her screams had awakened the children, and Maggie came out the door. I had a hard time killing her." (Here he stopped to exclaim, "O, I tell you it was the bloodiest murder on record.") "I then took the axe and placed the other children down on the floor and put my knee on their breasts, and took the head of the axe so" (describing the action, holding the axe by both hands and chopping down) "and cut their throats, and almost cut their heads off. I then put them side by side on the floor, and got a rope and tried to hang myself, but I couldn't succeed."

## CHARLESTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1869.

## Hearings the British Lion.

Distance as we are from the intrigues and plots of the Federal capital, it is difficult to tell whether Senators Sumner and Chandler and William Pitt Fessenden are in serious earnest when they use language which should make an amiable settlement of the Alabama claims improbable, if not impossible.

Whatever may be the opinion of the Radical politicians, it is reasonably certain that, from the English point of view, the Reverdy Johnson treaty made every concession and admission that the public temper would allow. The determination of the Senate committee to make an unfavorable report caused more relief than regret; for, while it was seen that there was at least a remote prospect of an outbreak of hostilities between the old country and the new, it was felt that the Radical leaders had made up their minds to keep the wound open, and to consent to no settlement which would not be a recognition by Great Britain of the superior power, wisdom and magnificence of these United States.

And during the last few weeks there has been no change in English popular sentiment, it being very doubtful whether Lord Clarendon could now offer with safety the very terms which the Senate has so cavalierly rejected.

The suggestion that the United States will take Canada as a receipt in full for the damages caused by the depredations of the Alabama and her companions, will receive no more attention in England than the proposition to return Gibraltar to Spain. Canada is a costly jewel in the Imperial crown; and there would be no lasting objection to a separation of the princely colony from the mother country, if that separation were the natural consequence of increased population, mature strength and a desire for more thorough independence. When, however, such men as Sumner and Chandler demand the disintegration of the Empire and the annexation of the province of Canada to the United States, they are only putting it out of the question for any Ministry to comply with their terms, without performing a political *habeas corpus*.

Nor do we believe that the senators who talk so boldly with closed doors, or the journalists who give the English Government twenty-four inches daily of exhortation and abuse, have any serious idea that their proposition will be accepted. Indeed, they do not desire that it should be. It is a part of their performance to find a cry which shall take the place of that of "negro rights" and "Radical glorification," and they will not be satisfied while there is another world of words to conquer. Their theory is peace, as it is that of President Grant. Their practice is war, as the policy which gives the greatest opportunities for laying up power and acquiring commercial capital. The longer the disorder and uncertainty last the better for them; only the bubbling and boiling of the cauldron cause the steam to rise.

The English are not an excitable people, and will not fly into a passion because of the vaporing of Sumner and Chandler. But they will assuredly be armed at all points; they will rest upon their shields, and if the Radicals insist upon having a war, their wishes may be gratified, at the very moment when they have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to kick the insolent British Lion into even spasmodic activity.

## The St. Louis Grain Trade.

The St. Louis newspapers having told the business men of the city some plain but disagreeable truths about their lack of enterprise, the latter have turned over a new leaf and organized an enterprise that will probably relieve them of the charge. A grain company has been formed with \$200,000 to be used as a "margin," to secure to sellers a ready market and to facilitate the through transportation of grain to the East. The plan was entered into with great enthusiasm. The Merchants' Exchange, in its corporate capacity, subscribed \$20,000 to the stock, and in two days \$80,000 and upwards of the capital had been taken.

The capital of \$200,000 will be used as a margin, and will enable the association to keep in motion a million bushels of wheat. The central idea is to export direct to Liverpool and build up a great import trade; but enough grain will be kept at St. Louis and at New Orleans to induce heavy dealers and speculators to send their orders with the assurance that they can obtain all their wants.

Considering the position of St. Louis and the admirable facilities possessed by her for carrying out such a plan as this, the only wonder is that the movement was not made years ago. That it will be successful, it is managed with ordinary prudence, does not admit of a doubt.

## The Working Classes.

It is pleasant to observe the growing feeling in England in favor of the working classes. Time was, when for a man to join in a strike, or to become a member of a Trades Union, was an unpardonable crime in the eyes of the employer. Yet recently a commission appointed by Parliament has actually reported in favor of a law legalizing, under certain restrictions, combinations among workmen to regulate wages and hours of labor. This is an acknowledgment that it is better to direct than to oppose, and in connection with the efforts which are making to give the working classes cheap and rational amusement, shows a decided change for the better in public opinion in regard to the proper relations between capital and labor. But the proposition of the Parliamentary committee does not go far enough for some advocates of the rights of workmen, and the London Spectator makes a vigorous attack upon the report. It says:

"Nothing is more habitually dinned into the ears of workmen in this country than the notion that 'labor is a commodity.' The commissioners wisely adopt this view, when they use such terms as the 'supply of labor,' 'the labor market,' the 'disposal of labor,' 'bargaining' as to the terms on which it is to be disposed of. But if so, why is the disposal of this commodity to be specially regulated and restricted?"

And it goes on to combat the hackneyed allegations that Trades Unions attempt to create a monopoly of labor, by showing that dealers in goods and merchandise may combine to monopolize the market without interference from the law, and that employers or labor buyers may do the same.

"But if there is to be no law for restraining the labor buyer, be he one or many, whether he choose to buy no apprentice labor, or none but such; no piece-work labor, or none but such; no unionist labor, or none but such; to prescribe all these contracts in his business, or to let out all his business upon such terms, to refuse all help to, or share his whole fortune with, labor buyers in dispute with the labor seller, why are these last to be excluded from the benefit of the law for alleged violations of economic science which labor buyers may freely commit, and enjoy all legal protection?"

It also makes the following forcible argument in favor of some of the more unpopular regulations of Trades Unions:

"Take the instances which perhaps appeal most to the moral sense, those of a society aiming at limiting the number of apprentices (a practice, be it always remembered, held perfectly justified among attorneys); or at the exclusion of non-unionists from follow work (the ruling etiquette of the bar, &c.); or labor be a mere commodity, in what do they differ in their legal or scientific effect from the case of the brewer imposing upon publicans the obligation of taking only his own beer? What principle of law hinders the seller from making it a condition with the buyer that he shall deal with no other seller of the same commodity? The thing is of every-day occurrence. Wherever any article, by its rarity, its excellence, its mere name, however undeserved or fraudulent only, seems capable of enjoying a more or less qualified monopoly of the market, efforts are at once made to secure that monopoly by sending travellers throughout the country to make agreements with dealers for the exclusive use of such article."

The writer concludes as follows:

"The more this question is looked into, the more it will seem that the very principles of economical science, to which the commissioners appeal, i. e., those of the now ruling school of competitive philosophy, require that the sale of labor and all combinations relating to it should be made as absolutely free, not only as the purchase of labor, but that all combinations relating to such purchase should be subject only to the ordinary restraints of law upon abuse incident to the relation of buyer and seller."

In this country the workmen, as a political power, have been free in the main from oppression; but it is an agreeable sign of the spread of liberal opinions in England and of the effect of an extension of the suffrage, that there should be a general feeling in favor of a policy which shall secure to the working classes the protection and privileges which capital can obtain by means of combination and concentration. The working classes do not desire to become the dictators of their employers. All that they ask is fair play, and this they seem likely to receive.

## Notes.

**ST. CLOUD HOTEL.**  
THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, LOCATED on the corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class family boarding-house—the rooms being large and airy, heated by steam—furnished with the best and most modern furniture, and with cold and hot water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, and the management is in the hands of a most efficient and reliable manager. The Broadway and University Place cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the city Hotel and the Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the depots, steamboat landings, places of amusement and business of the great metropolis.

MORRIS & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

**Fancy Goods, Etc.**  
**BEAUTIFUL FANCY GOODS,**  
**TOYS, &c.**  
OPENED FOR THE SPRING TRADE, 1869.

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT, AT LOW PRICES,** consisting in part of:  
CHINA TOILET GOODS, BOCKING HORSES, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Fans, Portfolios, Cheap Family Soap, Perfumery, &c.  
GARDEN PIPES, Syms, &c., Fancy Baskets, Picnic Travelling and Flower Baskets, Beautiful China Bouquet Holders, China Cups and Saucers, &c.  
I have always on hand a full line of Domestic Fancy Goods and Toys, and the latest styles of Vienna Crystal and Glass, and the most beautiful of the season, and offer them at liberal discounts to the trade.  
I make a specialty of **INDIA RUBBER GOODS**, such as Rubber Overcoats, Caps, Leggings, Rubber Pumps, Rubber Boots, Rubber Shoes, Rubber Bags, Rubber Cases, Rubber Trunks, Rubber Boxes, Rubber Toys, &c.  
I thank my patrons for past favors, and earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.  
Yours faithfully,  
JOHN B. BAKER,  
No. 229 King-street, two doors above Market.  
April 6  
mwlmo

**CHARLESTON AGRICULTURAL**  
**WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.**  
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.  
GEO. E. FINGER,  
No. 140 Meeting-street, Charleston.  
March 26

**Meetings.**  
**ZERUBBABEL CHAPTEK, No. 11 R. A. M.**  
THE REGULAR CONVOCACTION OF THE ABOVE LODGE will be held this EVENING, at Eight o'clock, at Masonic Hall.  
By order M. E. H. P. E. N. JENNERTT, Secretary.  
April 16

**MARION LODGE, No. 21 O. G. F.**  
THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING OF THIS LODGE will be held this EVENING, at Eight o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner King and Liberty streets. Members are requested to attend.  
Candidates Initiatory Degrees will please be punctual.  
By order N. G. ROBERT C. STARR, Recording Secretary.  
April 16

**CHARLESTON CHAPTER OF COMMERCE.**  
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CHAPTER will be held at the Hall of the old State Bank, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at half past seven o'clock precisely.  
By order of the President.  
P. J. BARBOT, Secretary and Treasurer.  
April 16

**M. A. AND F. A.**  
THE REGULAR MEETING OF THIS ASSOCIATION will be held this (Friday) EVENING, 12th inst., at business of great importance will be transacted. All members are hereby summoned to attend at 8 P. M.  
By order of the President.  
April 16

**MASONIC FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.**  
A MEETING EXTRA MEETING OF YOUR LODGE will be held at the old State Bank, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at half past seven o'clock precisely.  
By order of the President.  
G. A. CALDER, Secretary M. F. E. Co.  
April 16

**WASHINGTON STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.**  
A MEETING EXTRA MEETING OF YOUR LODGE will be held at the old State Bank, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at half past seven o'clock precisely.  
By order of the President.  
G. A. CALDER, Secretary M. F. E. Co.  
April 16

**Wanted.**  
**WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN** housework. Apply at No. 21 LEGARE-STREET.  
April 16

**WANTED, GIRL TO DO GENERAL** housework. One that can wash and iron, with good references. Apply at Mr. ALAN KAN DER'S STORE, No. 241 King-street.  
April 16

**WANTED TO PURCHASE, A PAIR OF** HANDSOME PLAIN WHEELS, (old fashioned shape) with four or more lights, and without spokes. For a suitable pair a fair price will be given. Address "M. M." care of THE NEWS OF FIVE, stating price and where the articles can be seen.  
April 15

**WANTED, A SMALL COLORED GIRL** to do housework. Apply at BOOKSTORE, No. 161 King-street.  
April 16

**SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.**  
Mobile and Ohio Sterling and Interest Bonds, and all other securities, by Book Store, No. 161 King-street, opposite West Point Mills, or to J. P. BRYAN, New Road station, S. and O. R. R., 18 miles from this city.  
April 16

**WANTED, A GERMAN GIRL TO DO** housework. Apply at BOOKSTORE, No. 161 King-street.  
April 16

**WANTED, FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING** SALESMEN in every state, food agents or a liberal per cent, and steady employment. Address with stamp, F. HOWE, No. 689 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Since April 13

**WANTED, SUBSCRIBERS FOR ALL** THE LEADING MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS, at publishers' rates. CHARLES C. RIGHER, No. 161 King-street.  
April 21

**WANTED, AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN** FARMERS' HORSE BOOK, in both English and German, by Book Store, No. 161 King-street, opposite West Point Mills, or to J. P. BRYAN, New Road station, S. and O. R. R., 18 miles from this city.  
April 16

**WANTED, EVERYBODY TO SUB-**SCRIBE TO THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY—CHARLES C. RIGHER'S Select Library of New Books, contains all the latest and best of the season. No. 161 King-street.  
April 21

## Cigars, Tobacco, &amp;c.

**ATTENTION, YE SMOKERS!**  
IF YOU DESIRE TO SMOKE A GENUINE IMPORTED HAVANA CIGAR AND LEAF TOBACCO, go to the CIGAR HOUSE, where you will find the largest and most select stock of Cigars and Leaf tobacco ever imported to this market, and which we offer at a price that will satisfy all demands.  
Wholesale and Retail, by  
**SAYAS & MARINAS,**  
No. 80 MARKET-STREET.  
January 1

**J. MADSEN'S**  
**CIGAR MANUFACTORY**  
And Wholesale and Retail  
**TOBACCO HOUSE.**  
No. 314 KING-STREET, CORNER SOCIETY.  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF American and Imported LEAF TOBACCO, for cigar manufacturers, as follows:  
1. CONNORCUT LEAF, from fine flavored leaf, in 12 1/2 cents per pound, and self-wet at 15 cts. per pound upwards to the finest selected leaf, at \$1 per pound.  
2. NEW YORK STATE BLEND—fine, leafy wrapper, 25 cents upwards to 50 cents per pound.  
3. OHIO LEAF—wrappers from 30 cents upwards to 50 cents per pound.  
4. A. J. H. (in name Havana) at \$75 per M.  
5. "O. M." (Spanish Blend), at \$80 per M.  
6. "The Last Season," a clear which rights itself, made of Havana Tobacco, at \$50 per M.  
Imported Cigars of all grades.  
A genuine Spanish Cigar can always be had at retail for 10 cts.

**For Sale.**  
**FOR SALE, A OLIVER BUILDING** on the corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, containing twelve rooms and extensive outbuildings, with carriage house, &c. The Residence is handsomely and completely furnished, and is a most desirable place for a family or for a boarding-house. The above premises will be rented to an approved tenant, possession being given on the 1st of May. The above premises are situated on a fine lot, and are well adapted for a family or for a boarding-house. For terms apply to D. H. BAKER, No. 161 King-street.  
April 16

**TO LET, AT WHAT ROCK, W. C. A** FURNISHED HOUSE, near the city Hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, containing twelve rooms and extensive outbuildings, with carriage house, &c. The Residence is handsomely and completely furnished, and is a most desirable place for a family or for a boarding-house. The above premises will be rented to an approved tenant, possession being given on the 1st of May. The above premises are situated on a fine lot, and are well adapted for a family or for a boarding-house. For terms apply to D. H. BAKER, No. 161 King-street.  
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April 16

**Celebrations.**  
**HIBERNIAN HALL.**  
B. F. WHITMAN, Sole Manager.  
**Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Afternoon.**  
ENGAGEMENT OF THE RENOWNED  
**SAIGENT, ILLUSIONIST.**  
NEW AND STABBING WONDERS!!  
150 Beautiful Presents given away nightly.  
TICKETS 35 CENTS; Reserved Seats 50 CENTS.  
Seats secured at HOLMES' Book House.  
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.  
April 16

**ANNIVERSARY SUPPER OF THE** SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION.  
Supper will be served at the Hibernian Hall on this EVENING, April 16th, at 8 1/2 o'clock. Tickets can be had of either of the following COMMITTEES:  
C. IRVING WALKER, G. D. BRYAN, J. F. HUNT, DANIEL HAVENELL, JR., F. K. HUGHER, J. F. KINKEAD, THOMAS H. COLCOCK, J. M. KINLOCH, R. W. MOUTREOUS, H. G. ROBERTSON.  
April 16

**THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL PARADE** AND INSPECTION  
OF THE  
**CHARLESTON FIRE DEPARTMENT.**  
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, 27th DAY OF APRIL, 1869. Companies will assemble punctually at half-past nine o'clock A. M., on Citadel street, and will move precisely at Ten o'clock, in the following order:  
Music.  
Chief, Assistants and Clerk of the Board.  
Mayor and Aldermen.  
Charleston Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1.  
Charleston Company of Axmen, Pioneer (Steamer).  
Vigilant Engine Company, (Hand).  
Phoenix Engine Company, (Steamer).  
Zina Engine Company, (Steamer).  
Charleston Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2.  
Music.  
Marion Engine Company, (Steamer).  
German Engine Company, (Hand).  
Palmetto Engine Company, (Steamer).  
Washington Engine Company, (Hand).  
Stonewall Engine Company, (Hand).  
Young America Engine Company, (Steamer).  
Line of March.  
Down Calhoun to King, through King to Beale-street, through Meeting to Broad, countermarching at Beale-street. The inspection will take place in Broad-street, in front of the Courthouse, by the Mayor and Aldermen, after which the Companies will exercise in the following order:  
Hand Engines.  
1. VIGILANT. 3. HOPE. 2. GERMAN. 4. STONEWALL.  
Trucks.  
No. 1. Throwing up their Bed Ladder, ascending and descending same as on last Annual Parade.  
Steamers.  
1. PIONEER. 2. MARION. 3. EAGLE. 4. PALMETTO. 5. PHOENIX. 6. WASHINGTON. 7. ZEINA. 8. YOUNG AMERICA.  
The exercises will begin by the Hand Engines starting from the corner of Queen and Meeting streets, in the same condition as going to a fire, running four hundred yards, with eight men to the one thousand pounds weight of Engine, rolling off one hundred feet of hose at the termination of the four hundred yards, taking suction from the drain pit in Meeting-street, opposite Hayne, and playing fifty feet. As soon as the fifty feet is obtained the time will be taken by Captain GEORGE H. WALKER and W. G. WILSON, Esq., who have been appointed Judges for the occasion. H. B. OLNEY and A. STANLEY, Esq., have been appointed Starting Judges.  
The Chiefs, Assistants and Clerk of the Board will command the exercises of the day.  
The Steamers will follow the same regulations, except that they are allowed five men to the 1000 pounds weight of Engine (not counting Engineer and Fireman). Steamers will be allowed to carry what water and such fuel as they desire. No member pulling on the Reels will be allowed to handle the Engines during the run. Fires to start Engines will commence when the word is given by the Starting Judges, and Engines to be ready at ten minutes' notice. Cold water must be in all the Boilers, and the Boilers must be kept full. Engines having hoisted cold water in their Boilers will be ruled out after the fifty feet is obtained. Each Engine will be allowed to remain at the pit ten minutes, but not to exercise. Companies will give the exact weight of Engines, with the weight of water they intend to carry five days before the Parade, to B. M. STROBEL, Esq., Clerk of the Board. The Clerk will mark the time of each Company on a Board, which will be in a conspicuous place.  
The Double-break Hand Engines will be allowed to throw their lower breaks only, if they so desire. Visiting companies are requested to observe the new feature of exercise, and may select their time. The members of the Department are particularly requested to assist in keeping the run clear, and the citizens will please to remain on the sidewalks. The Engines and Trucks performing the work in the least time will be awarded the prize by Captain GEORGE H. WALKER.  
By order of the Board of Firemen.  
M. H. NATHAN, Chief Fire Department.  
B. M. STROBEL, Clerk and Superintendent.  
April 16

**Cigars, Tobacco, &c.**  
**ATTENTION, YE SMOKERS!**  
IF YOU DESIRE TO SMOKE A GENUINE IMPORTED HAVANA CIGAR AND LEAF TOBACCO, go to the CIGAR HOUSE, where you will find the largest and most select stock of Cigars and Leaf tobacco ever imported to this market, and which we offer at a price that will satisfy all demands.  
Wholesale and Retail, by  
**SAYAS & MARINAS,**  
No. 80 MARKET-STREET.  
January 1

**J. MADSEN'S**  
**CIGAR MANUFACTORY**  
And Wholesale and Retail  
**TOBACCO HOUSE.**  
No. 314 KING-STREET, CORNER SOCIETY.  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF American and Imported LEAF TOBACCO, for cigar manufacturers, as follows:  
1. CONNORCUT LEAF, from fine flavored leaf, in 12 1/2 cents per pound, and self-wet at 15 cts. per pound upwards to the finest selected leaf, at \$1 per pound.  
2. NEW YORK STATE BLEND—fine, leafy wrapper, 25 cents upwards to 50 cents per pound.  
3. OHIO LEAF—wrappers from 30 cents upwards to 50 cents per pound.  
4. A. J. H. (in name Havana) at \$75 per M.  
5. "O. M." (Spanish Blend), at \$80 per M.  
6. "The Last Season," a clear which rights itself, made of Havana Tobacco, at \$50 per M.  
Imported Cigars of all grades.  
A genuine Spanish Cigar can always be had at retail for 10 cts.

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